

THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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Take your County Papers.

'Twas night—and Sniggle to his wife
Lay talking, as they were in bed,
Of all the ills the cares and strife,
That fell upon his luckless head.
"Here have we been six years," quoth he,
"And still we find both ends don't meet:
I've work'd as busy as a bee,
And yet we barely live and eat!
Our children have no schooling yet;
Indeed, I am ashamed of Ben—
Poor fellow, I am so much in debt—
He's had no chance, though now past ten."

"But stop, how is it?" said his spouse,
"Our neighbor gets along so well?
Have you not marked that Blowse
What'er he has can always sell?
His boys, he says, know far much more
Than those who've been to school a year,
And then he always knows the law,
When goods are low and when they're dear."

His farm, though not as large as ours,
Is fast improving every day—
I'd like to know what magic powers
He has to help him in his way."

And I would too, poor Sniggle thought,
So next morning forth he went,
To find where Blowse his bargains bought,
And how he had so little spent.

Said Blowse—"dear sir, the thing is plain;
The question, no matter how you shape
her,
Is answered by six simple words—
I always take my County Paper."

Mexican War.

SPEECH OF THE
HON. D. WEBSTER,
Of the United States Senate.

On the bill to provide for the organization of the Volunteer Force brought into the service of the United States.

Mr. WEBSTER said he was not at all surprised at the introduction of this bill; for aught he knew it was a necessary one; but it showed, at all events, that the law which it was intended to amend and improve was but a piece of patch-work. That law was not passed for calling into the service of the United States the militia of the country, nor was it passed in the regular exercise of the power conferred upon Congress for raising and maintaining an army. It was a mixed, an anomalous, an incongruous system, as he would venture to say, this early occasion for its modification proved it to be, and as would be made abundantly evident before the war with Mexico was ended.

I shall not (continued Mr. W.) oppose the progress of this bill. I cannot say it is unconstitutional, though I think it is irregular, inconvenient, and not strictly conformable to the exercise of the constitutional power of Congress. If those who are charged with the conduct of the war, and are answerable for its results, think it necessary, I shall not oppose it. But I will take the occasion now presented, sir, of the second reading of an important bill respecting the troops called into the service to carry on the war, to make a few remarks respecting the war itself and the condition in which we find ourselves in consequence of that war. The war continues, and no man can say definitely when it will end—no man can say upon any reasonable estimate, what expense it will have incurred before its conclusion.

We have received a very important communication from the President—I mean his message of the 16th of June—setting forth his views and opinions, and the views and opinions of the Secretary of the Treasury, with respect to the means and source of revenue for carrying on the war. Upon this, sir, as well as upon one or two other subjects connected with this bill, I have a few remarks to make.

The executive is responsible for the conduct of the war, and for the application of the resources put at his disposal by the two houses of Congress for the purpose of prosecuting the war. For one, I shall not deny the Government any supplies which may be considered necessary. Whatever may be thought of the origin of the war, the fact that war does exist, is itself a sufficient reason for granting the means for prosecuting that war with effect. Those who condemn the origin of the war, and those who most earnestly long for its termination, will all agree that the refusal of supplies would make no amends for what some lament, and would not hasten what I would desire.

The message of the 16th of June informs the Senate and the country that, for the fiscal year ending July, 1847, there will be, under the operation of the existing law for raising revenue, a deficiency, if the war continues, of twenty millions of dollars, and suggested the ways and means by which it is expected that this deficiency will be made good. I refer to these suggestions for the purpose of making a few observations upon them.

The object is to provide new sources

of revenue, which shall realize a fresh amount beyond that furnished by the provisions of the existing law of twenty millions of dollars between this time and the first of July next year. That is the object. The first suggestion in the communication from the Executive Government is, that five millions and a half may be produced by reducing the rates of duties on certain imported articles, and by laying new taxes on certain other articles now free of all duties; meaning principally, I suppose, by those articles now free, and which are to be taxed, tea and coffee. There is also an intimation or an opinion expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury that a million of dollars will accrue to the Treasury under the operation of the warehouse bill, if that bill should become a law. In the next place, it is estimated that, if the bill for graduating the price of the public lands shall become a law, the augmentation of the sales of the public lands will so far counterbalance any losses incurred in the reduction of price as on the whole to produce half a million of dollars more than would otherwise be obtained from that source.—These several sums put together would leave a balance of \$12,580,000 still to be provided for and a provision for this balance is contemplated either by loans or by an authority to the Treasury to issue Treasury notes, or both, with a distinct recommendation and preference, however, for the authority to issue Treasury notes.

Now, sir, with an anxious desire that the country shall be led into no mistaken policy in regard to this very important subject of revenue—a subject always important, and intensely important in time of war—I will take occasion to suggest for gentlemen's consideration what occurs to me as worthy of being suggested, in very few words, upon these several topics.

In the first place, there is no doubt that a tax properly laid upon tea and coffee will be productive of a clear positive revenue; but this will depend upon two things: first, upon the amount of the tax; and, secondly, upon the mode of laying it. The first is obviously a matter for consideration, and in regard to the second I suspect that gentlemen who are desirous of raising revenue by this means will find their calculations fallacious unless they make the duty specific. In my opinion an ad valorem duty will disappoint their hopes of any considerable amount of revenue. If I mistake not, under such a system it will be soon found that teas made up in Canton for the New York market will become wonderfully cheap. A specific rate per pound will undoubtedly make the duty productive of revenue.

I doubt not that Treasury notes may be available for the uses of the Government to a considerable extent. I do not mean as revenue or income, but as instruments or facilities for the transfer of balances, and as proper to be used in anticipation of taxes or sources of income. In regard to this, I would say, simply, that if it be the purpose of the Government, as has been intimated to us for some time, to resort to the issue of Treasury notes, I think the loss of a single day, especially the loss of a single week, will turn out to be quite inconvenient; that is, if the issue of Treasury notes is considered the best and safest, if they can be used by the Treasury under authority of law, before the money in the possession of the Government is exhausted. All I wish to say is, that I earnestly recommend to the Committee on Finance to bring in a bill by itself for the issue of Treasury notes immediately. I believe it has been as usual as otherwise for such laws to originate in the Senate; there is no constitutional impediment to such a course; and I hope that these and other important measures, such as the modifying of taxes and laying new ones, will not be suffered to lag along through Congress in general omnibus bill. Where the subjects are distinct, they should be kept separated; and where they are simple and plain, they should be acted on promptly.

Having said this much of those two sources of assisting the revenue, the tax upon tea and coffee, and the issue of Treasury notes, both of which I admit to be efficient, and probably certain in their operations, I have now to say that other matters, suggested and relied on in the communication I have referred to, I consider conjectural, uncertain, and not fit to be the basis of provisions incumbent on us to make before we leave our seats here to place the executive in a proper condition to carry on the war. I suppose the calculation will be that a considerable amount will be secured by a reduction of the duties upon articles already taxed, upon the supposition that the importation will be so much increased as to increase the aggregate receipts. I will not say that this is not a well founded opinion. I have all proper respect for the source from whence it comes; but I will venture to say that it is but an opinion; it hardly amounts to the character of an estimate for want of certain and positive foundation. We have no experience from which we can derive a satisfactory conviction that such will be the result. If I were responsible, I should not choose to place reliance to any extent upon this plan.

Well the next increase is to come from the operation of the warehouse system. I consider this equally void of any certain foundation to rest upon. I do not know how a million of money, in addition to the present income, is to be derived from admitting goods into the country to be carried out again without paying any duty whatever. I really do not conceive that the facility of carrying goods through the country without the payment of duty, is going to produce us a million of dollars. This is a matter of which I should like to see minute details; I should like to see calculations made by which this result is expected to be accomplished.—At present, I do not see the practicability of it.

And so in regard to the public lands; it may be that the passage of a graduation bill would so enhance the disposition to buy by reducing the price, as considerably to increase the quantity sold; but that that increase will be so great as to produce an overplus of half a million or any other sum, notwithstanding the diminution of price, is, I think, a matter of opinion which cannot be relied upon. So that these sources of income appear to me to be rather too uncertain to be the foundation of any satisfactory provisions; there appears rather too much risk in making mere opinions, not to say conjectures, the basis of legislation for revenue for the purposes of Government.

The truth is, if this war continues, we must have a substantial taxation, or we must incur a public debt. We cannot look to Treasury notes as revenue; if they assume interest, and are payable at a distant day, they become of course a public debt. There must then, be a substantial tax, or there must be public debt, if the war continues. Our expenses are very great. I do not say they are unnecessary; I make no imputation of that sort at present. I am sufficiently acquainted with the particulars; but I stated here some time ago, upon the credit of others, that of which I am perfectly convinced, that our expenses have been half a million of dollars a day. Forty days ago we passed an act declaring that war existed and authorizing the calling out of fifty thousand volunteers. Well, sir, I have a full conviction that the military expenditures of the Government, the expense of raising, equipping, and transporting the force which has already been called out, will be found to have cost twenty millions, or very nearly that amount, at this moment. Some portions of our warlike preparations are peculiarly expensive—I mean the regiments of mounted volunteers. They are necessary, I suppose, for the nature of the service; but there was a document published here—a communication, I think from the War Department—when Mr. Poinsett was Secretary, in which it was estimated, if I mistake not, that one regiment of mounted riflemen in regular service cost the Government per annum as much as three regiments of infantry, each composed of the same number of men. And there is good reason to believe that these occasional regiments of volunteers will be still more expensive. Almost every circumstance connected with the war is calculated to increase the expense. The vast distance to be traversed makes the cost of transportation very great; and it becomes the duty of Congress to provide for this extraordinary expense. I do not say that the expense ought not to be incurred. I only say that, from the nature of the war, the expense must necessarily be very great. And I take this occasion to say that I have seen with great pleasure the alacrity with which volunteers have rushed to the public service. A spirit of patriotism and devotion to the country's interest has been manifested of which we may justly be proud.

But upon these sources of revenue let me make another remark, though perhaps it is too obvious to require notice. For one-half the deficiency the Government proposes to rely on Treasury notes or loans. Well, if this be so, then, of course I suppose the idea of pressing for the present the Independent Treasury, or Subtreasury, must be abandoned by every one; for, what would be the use of Treasury notes under a Subtreasury administration. The issue of Treasury notes would be perfectly inconsistent with the Subtreasury system. It is quite plain that if the Government, for its own use, is driven to the necessity of issuing paper, it can have no occasion to make provision for locking up its treasures. The Subtreasury system makes it penal to issue any thing but specie. They are therefore entirely inconsistent with each other.

With respect to loans, I beseech gentlemen not to deceive themselves. There is money enough in the country, it is true, and the credit of the Government will be good if we lay such taxes as will produce revenue; but, if gentlemen suppose that a loan is to be contracted in this country for the use of the Government to be paid in specie, in the expectation that the specie is to be locked up, they will find themselves mistaken.—Those who hold capital will consent to no such thing. If the Government makes a loan, it must be made in the ordinary way—payable by instalments or otherwise, under circumstances that will show

that this amount of money is not to be drained from all the operations of private life. I take it for granted, then, if loans are to be made, the new method of keeping the public money must be abandoned.

And now sir having said this much in relation to the ideas communicated to us respecting the mode of raising revenue, I desire to add that, in my judgment, the time has come to ask for the object and character and purposes for and under which the war is hereafter to be conducted. The people of this country, while they were willing to pay all needful expenses; while they are desirous of sustaining the glory of the American arms; while they are ready to defend every inch of American territory, and maintain all the essential rights of their country; the people, if I do not misread their desires, now wish to know the objects and purposes and ends for which this war is further to be carried on. There is not now a hostile foot within the limits of the United States. Our army, at first an army of observation then an army of occupation has become an army of invasion; I will not say unjust invasion; but it is encamped at this moment beyond the limits of the U. States, and within the acknowledged territory of Mexico; and if we may credit the rumors which have recently reached us, a purpose is entertained of marching immediately and directly to the city of Mexico. Well, now, the people, as I have said, appear to me to demand, and with great reason, a full, distinct, and comprehensible account of the object and purposes of this war of invasion. The President, by two messages, one of the 13th of May, and the other of the 16th June, signifies that he is ready to treat with Mexico upon terms of peace; while it appears, at least as far as we know now, that Mexico is not willing to treat. In regard to this, I must say that, in my judgment, if this be the state of the case, Mexico is acting entirely an unreasonable and senseless part, and the Government of the United States to this extent, is acting a proper one; that is to say, as the war does exist, and the American Government is ready to treat, without prescribing terms, so as to show that her terms would be unacceptable, and Mexico declines to treat, why then I say, so far the conduct of the United States is reasonable, and the conduct of Mexico unreasonable and senseless. I would desire on all such occasions, for many reasons, and in this case for two more than the rest, to keep our country entirely in the right, and to satisfy every individual in the country that it is in the right, and that it desires nothing wrong; and I would advise, if I were called on to give advice, that this Government should tender a formal solemn embassy to Mexico. And the two reasons which would influence me are—in the first place, Mexico is weak and we are strong; it is a war therefore, on her part against great odds; and in the next place, Mexico is a neighbor, a weak neighbor—a republic formed upon our own model, who, when she threw off the dominion of old Spain, was influenced throughout mainly by our example; certainly we wished her success; certainly we congratulated her upon her change from a viceroyalty to a republic upon our own model; we wished her well and I think now that the people of the United States have no desire (I think they have no pleasure) in doing her an injury beyond what is necessary to maintain their own rights. The people of the United States cannot wish to crush the Republic of Mexico; it cannot be their desire to break down a neighboring Republic; it cannot be their wish to drive her back again to a monarchical form of Government, to render her a mere appanage to some one of the thrones of Europe.

This is not a thought which can find harbor in the generous breasts of the American people. Mexico has been unfortunate; she is unfortunate. I really believe the Mexican people are the worst governed people in Christendom. They have yet to learn the true benefits of free institutions. Depressed and ruined by a dominant military power, maintaining an army of forty thousand troops, how can a Government, limited in its resources as that of Mexico flourish? It is impossible. She has been unhappy, too in the production or non-production of men to guide her councils. I am sorry to say it of a republic, but it is nevertheless true. Mexico has produced few or none really enlightened patriotic men. I verily believe, and I sadly fear, that history will hereafter record the melancholy truth, that, from the time of the establishment of an independent Government, the people of Mexico have been worse governed a great deal than they were under the viceroyalty. Nobody can wish to see her fall, but Mexico must hear the suggestions of reason. She must listen to terms of peace; this she ought to know. And if her Government be not hopelessly stupid and infatuated, they must be aware that this is her true interest. Nothing can exceed, I have always thought, the obstinacy and senselessness manifested by Mexico for so many years in refusing to acknowledge the independence of Texas.

A correspondence between this Government and Mexico upon that subject took place at a time when I had something to

do with the administration, so that my attention was particularly directed to the course of conduct pursued by Mexico, which struck me as resembling—though it was much more senseless—the conduct of old Spain in attempting for many years to reconquer the people of the low countries after they had declared their independence.

Mexico must be taught that it is necessary for her to treat for peace upon considerations which belong to the present state of things. We have just claims against her—claims acknowledged by herself in the solemn form of treaty stipulations. She ought to make provision for the payment of those claims; in short, she must be brought to justice: I am not one of those who would do an injustice, but it appears to me that if, after all that has occurred, she still persists in refusing to take an American Minister on the ground that it was through the fault of the United States that she lost Texas, she will by acting a very senseless part.

As to her enlisting the sympathy of foreign Powers, I have not the least belief that any Power will stand behind Mexico. I have not the least belief in her possessing the assurance of any Power that, if she will hold on in the contest, foreign aid will be sent to her. I think the whole policy of the Governments of Europe takes a different turn. I believe that they think—and especially England—that it is their interest to have Mexico at peace; and in a state of active industry, cultivating her resources, multiplying her products, and increasing her abilities to purchase from them. I believe that this will soon be the declared policy of the British Government, as it is undoubtedly the true policy of all Governments. I believe, therefore, that if Mexico rests upon any hope that by-and-by aid and succor will come from foreign sources; that hope will entirely fail.

The newspapers speak of mediation.—I doubt whether there is much truth in that; if, however, any offer of mediation be made by the best friend Mexico has, it must come down to this at last, that she must treat for peace. For one, I would vote for a suspension of hostilities to the end that negotiation might take place; and if I were to advise, I would say make her an offer of a formal embassy. I would be for keeping ourselves entirely in the right. We can afford to do so; we can lose nothing in dignity by it. It is not stooping on our part, because all the world knows that the contest is very unequal. If she will consent to this, I say meet her in the negotiation, and in the mean time suspend military operations.—But if she will not do this; if she persists foolishly and senselessly in carrying on the war, then, of course, she must have war, vigorous war, until she be compelled to adopt a different line of conduct.

Mr. WEBSTER having concluded, a brief discussion ensued between Messrs. Benton and Crittenden in relation to the mode of officering the regiments of volunteers; when,

On motion of Mr. CRITTENDEN, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

An Indian Rubber Bridge.

The following is a sketch of the Indian Rubber Bridge which was used during the Creek war, in Alabama, some years since.—It consisted of large bags, or pontoons, something like cotton bags in shape, made of Indian Rubber cloth which being filled with air, and attached laterally together, formed a bridge of fourteen feet in width, and of any length, according to the number of bags used; upon these were laid light timber, to support boards placed laterally, which forming a smooth surface, admitted the passage of wagons, horses, &c. A detachment of six hundred men, with all their arms and accoutrements, including the field officers mounted upon horses, marched on it at once, and often remaining a quarter of an hour, going through the evolutions, to test its strength, they counterbalanced with as much facility as if on the terra firma. Field pieces, with their complement of matrosses, and their caissons filled with ammunition, and loaded wagons, were also driven over it with the same ease. It was said that a troop of horse, arriving at night at a river where this bridge was, and seeing it stretched across the stream, crossed upon it under the impression that it was a common bridge. The great advantage of this bridge is its portableness, all the pontoons and the cordage for a bridge of three hundred and fifty feet being capable of transportation in a single wagon; whereas the former ponton equipages consisted of cumbersome and bulky pontoons of wood, sheetiron and copper.

WAGONS FOR THE ARMY.

We are told this morning, by a wagon maker, that there were two HUNDRED ox wagons making in Cincinnati for the army. There are three hundred in Philadelphia. Several of the shops here are at work on them now. The army will need them all to get through the difficult roads on which it proposes to march to Mexico.—Cin. Chronicle.

From the N. O. Picayune of June 23.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The United States sloop of war Falmouth arrived at Pensacola on the evening of Friday, the 19th instant, from off Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 4th instant. The officers & crew were all well.

The United States steam frigate Princeton had arrived off Vera Cruz, and with the frigate Raritan was maintaining the blockade of the port. The health of the crews of both vessels were excellent, although the vomito was raging in the city of Vera Cruz.

The Falmouth left at Vera Cruz the British brig of war Rose and the French brig Le Mercure and barque La Perouse. The fate of the barque Eugenia, Capt. Biscoe, from New York—which vessel, it will be recollected, ran the blockade—was uncertain.

Our news from the city of Mexico is later than we gave on Sunday. We are informed that the Mexican Congress was finally organized on the 1st instant, but we do not learn whether a legal quorum was obtained. The reader will recall that when Mr. Dimond, our late Consul at Vera Cruz, left on the 30th ultimo, he was decidedly of opinion that a quorum could not legally be obtained, and such appears to have been the case down to the evening of the 30th ult.

General Paredes had at last determined to leave the capital and take the command of the army of the frontier. The result of the actions of the 8th and 9th of May is said to have made upon him a profound impression. We detect in the tone of the papers which comment upon those actions direct attempts to palate the extent of the disasters, intended for the Provisional President rather than the public. But Paredes would seem to appreciate the full extent of the calamity, and perhaps he judges rightly that the most certain means to confirm his power in the Republic is to retrieve in person the honors lost at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He was to leave the capital on the 6th instant, at the head of 3,000 troops, but orders had been issued that large bodies should join him at different points on the line of march, so that his entire force, including Arista's command, should not fall short of 16,000 men.

Although we have now received intelligence by way of Havana and Tampico, and by the Falmouth, that Paredes would certainly take the command of the army in person, yet there was an impression, prevalent among men of sagacity in Vera Cruz, when the Falmouth left, that he would not and could not venture to leave the city of Mexico during the session of Congress. It is said that nearly one half of the country is in open revolt. The news received here a fortnight since of the revolt of Mazatlan is confirmed, and, as we then anticipated, Sonora is now in a state of rebellion against the Central Government.

So ripe for revolution is the department of Vera Cruz, that upon the departure of the Falmouth it was said there were 1,500 men outside the city of Vera Cruz ready to attack it at any moment upon the signal being given. Some of the guns had actually been removed from the Castle of San Juan de Ulua and placed around the city for its defence, and troops had been withdrawn from the castle for the same purpose. The intelligence received from Tampico on Sunday shows how that city was rent by internal dissensions, and, in considering the deplorable state of the country in every quarter and under every aspect, it would by no means surprise us were Paredes compelled to forgo his cherished purpose of placing himself at the head of the Mexican army. But suppose he carries his resolution into effect, what better fate awaits him at the hands of General Taylor and our troops? Truly his chances for any point of view appear desperate.

To illustrate the treachery of Gen. Alvarez towards Paredes, the story is circulated at Vera Cruz that the former, who had the command of the forces at Mazatlan, was supplied with \$1,500,000 with which to act against the American squadron in the Pacific. No sooner had Alvarez obtained the funds than he pronounced against Paredes, kept all the money, and even sold the cannon in the forts.

In a paper from Havana, received since our last, we find a despatch of Gen. Arista to the Governor of Tamaulipas, dated from the rancho of La Venada, May 18 which is the latest communication from him we have seen. In this he states that as the means of subsistence for his army are consumed, and its artillery weakened, while the artillery of the Americans had been increased by many heavy guns, so that Matamoros could be quickly battered down, he had determined to withdraw his troops thence before he should be threatened, and while he could retire with honor. He had accordingly done so deliberately, his artillery being drawn by oxen and his munitions conveyed in wagons. His object henceforth, he says, is to defend the soil of the departments entrusted to his command, and he was on his march to points suitable for this purpose, which, however, are not mentioned in the despatch. He directs communications to be made to him by the route of Linares or that of China.

CELEBRATION AT SOMERSET, JULY 4TH, 1846.

In accordance with previous arrangements, a National salute was fired at day break by a detachment of the "Somerset Guards." At ten o'clock A. M., the company, commanded by Capt. Pearson, paraded for drill, and were then engaged until 12 M., when a procession was formed of the citizens and the military, which marched to the Disciples' Church, where the following exercises were had.

Prayer by the Rev. D. B. Ernst.
Declaration of Independence read by Hon J. S. Black.

Orator by A. J. Ogle, Esq.
After the exercises at the church, the procession re-formed and marched to the Hotel of Mr. Jacob Neff and partook of a most sumptuous dinner, which had been prepared by "mine host" of the "Green Tree."

On the removal of the cloth, JONATHAN ROW, was appointed President, A. Beam, S. Gaither, S. Gebhart and J. Imhoff, Esqrs., were appointed Vice Presidents, when the following toasts were drunk.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The day we celebrate: May its annual return ever find the people of the United States in the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty.

2. The Statesmen and Heroes of the Revolution: Remember the dead and honor the living.

3. Our Country: May it ever be an Asylum for the oppressed of all nations.

4. The officers and soldiers of the last war with Great Britain: Nobly did they defend their country's eagles; let their example be imitated by their countrymen, now in heresies.

5. The President of the United States.

6. Gen. Zachary Taylor. He has earned for himself unfading laurels, and won a nation's gratitude.

7. The Army: Their gallant conduct in the recent engagements on and near the Rio Grande proves that in courage and patriotism they are not inferior to their predecessors of the Revolution and the late war.

8. The Navy: The nation's defence on ocean waves.

9. The memory of Maj. Samuel Ringgold and of the other Americans who fell in the late engagements with the Mexicans.

10. The Governor of Pennsylvania.

11. The spirit of universal liberty: Its flight is onward, and soon may it find a welcome and a resting-place in the bosoms of all who sway the destinies of nations.

12. The orator of the day.

13. Woman: Her smiles light our path through adversity's gloom, and add lustre to prosperity's sun-shine.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By W. Snyder.—George Washington first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

By A. H. Coffroth.—The American Eagle spreads her wings and soars on high; and soon shall tame the lion of British dominion and make him lie down in peace with the gentle lamb.

By Sergeant George Chorpennig.—A member of the Somerset Guards.

Heaven forbid that the citizens of our place should not possess courage and spirit enough to come forward and fill up the ranks of our country to the number required, and give us an opportunity of doing service to our country, as well as honor to our place.

By S. Gaither.—Gen'l Lewis Cass, the Civilian and soldier—whose services in war, and in peace, at home and abroad, entitle him to the highest honors in the gift of the American People.

By Capt. Sam'l W. Pearson.—The speedy organization of our fellow citizens, capable of bearing arms, into volunteer corps. Hear the words of a favorite song of the Revolution:

"Comrades, follow my advice,
Learn to draw a trigger,
Awkward men are weak as mice,
Dextrous men beat two men bigger."

By W. B. Coffroth.—General Scott; May he in 1848 prove himself to be as competent to govern in the cabinet as in the field.

The following was sent by the Hon. Andrew Stewart:—

The blessings of Annexation: It has involved us in a war—a national debt—and will in all probability pass the new free trade tariff in the Senate.

By Wm. Adams.—General Winfield Scott—the hero of bye-gone days—as an officer he stands second best to none of his age—as a statesman, pure and philanthropic. His opponents may tarnish his character for a while, but it will, like the sun after a shower, shine with more resplendent than ever.

By John Moore.—Our Captain, a noble fellow, and worthy of a better command.

By a Guest.—The noise made about Gen. Scott and his soup, just about as useless and foolish as the barking of dogs at the moon.

By Wm. Adams.—The Ladies—their patriotism is without bounds—although their ears are saluted on every side with the cry of war—we see them as firm and uncompromising annexationists as ever.

By R. L. Stewart.—Major Ringgold, may his memory ever be cherished in the hearts of his countrymen.

By Wm. Graham.—Aristocracy—turns the great stream of property out of its natural channel, and compels it to flow into a few hands by means of special legislation, unequal laws, and odious monopolies. The fundamental principles of W. G. W.

By a Guest.—General Z. Taylor a

good soldier—may he never exchange his fame for a plate of soup.

By Wm. H. Snyder.—Ringgold and Brown. Amid our rejoicing let us have a sigh for the death of Ringgold & Brown, and rejoice that they died fighting for their country.

By H. F. Coffroth.—Gen. Taylor, may his bravery long be cherished in the hearts of his countrymen.

By Jno. Nedrow.—Patriotism. When our country calls, the voice of faction should never be heard.

By Wm. H. Snyder.—The fair sex—though absent are not forgotten, nor can they be forgotten.

By Wm. McCreery.—The memory of General Harrison.

By T. E. Ogden.—Virginia. He that has seen Virginia, will have her name forever stamped in his heart.

By George L. Gordon.—Our country, the land where Liberty and Independence dwell, may we ever hold in grateful remembrance, the heroes and soldiers who were instrumental in achieving it.

By Benj. F. Beatty.—Republican sons. Are vigorous enough for a nation of free-men always ready to reject invasion.

By Daniel E. Davis.—The existing war. May it be brought to a speedy and honorable termination, after Mexico learns who she has so wantonly insulted.

By John M. Holterbaum.—Our country at present involved in war. May she be supported by all, and never know a deserter.

By a Guest.—Andrew Stewart his persevering and able support of the Tariff clearly proves, that he is governed by a regard for the interests of his country.

By Josiah Hartzell.—Our gallant army on the Rio Grande, may victory always perch upon their banner.

By the Company: Our host and hostess.

The celebration was conducted upon temperance principles no intoxicating liquors of any sort being used on the occasion.

At an early hour the company dispersed in good order and good humor. All were well pleased with the manner in which the day had been spent—pleased with the fine martial appearance of the "Guards"—pleased with the rich treat afforded them by Mr. Ogle's oration—pleased with their dinner and the attentions of the host and hostess—pleased with themselves and each other, and with all the world besides.

From the Greene County Democrat. Meeting of the Whig Central Committee of Greene County.

In pursuance of previous notice a meeting of the Whig Central Committee of Greene County was held at the House of W. W. Sayers in Waynesburg on Saturday the 27th inst., when, on motion, RICHARD LONG, Esq., of Jefferson township, was called to the Chair, and Capt. Wm. HILLER appointed Secretary.

Resolved, That a Committee of five persons be appointed by the Chairman to report a preamble and resolutions expressive to the sense of the meeting. Whereupon the Chairman appointed Col. S. H. Wells, A. G. Allison, S. Siegfried, Sen., Eli Bailey and Jno. Meighen, said committee, who having retired a short time, returned and reported through the Chairman the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, all past experience in political matters has taught us the great importance of a thorough and complete organization of our party forces. It is the very basis upon which we must build our standard—it creates a bond of union and "in union there is strength," and thereby presents to our opponents an undivided, unbroken front, enables us to act against them with all that vigor of concentrated action, so necessary to success in every cause. If evidence be wanting of the efficacy of a thorough party organization, it is only necessary to point to our sister Counties of Fayette and Washington, where but a few years since Locofocoism, like the sable "Goddess of Night" with her leaden sceptre, presided over their political destinies, as she now presides over those of Greene. But there were Whigs there, who would not submit to her dark influence—they resisted it—and by a thorough and constant organization of the Whig party, have happily succeeded in breaking the spell which bound them; ray after ray of light has crept in until nearly the whole horizon is now illuminated by the brightness of Whig principles; by pursuing a like course may not benighted Greene, at no distant day, look forward with joyous hopes to so glorious a dawn. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee be authorized to call a County Meeting of our friends, at such time and place as he may deem proper, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons as candidates to be supported by the Whig party for the several County and State offices at the ensuing General Election.

Resolved, That three Congressional Conferences be appointed to meet such Conferences as have been selected by the Whigs of the Counties of Fayette and Somerset, to assemble in convention at such time and place as may be agreed upon for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, to represent this District in the Congress of the United States, and That A. G. Allison, Col. J. H. Wells and James Mahannah are hereby appointed Conferences on the part of the Whigs of Greene County—and that they be empowered to fill any vacancies that may occur in their body.

Resolved, That although we have un-

bounded confidence in the ability and patriotism of our distinguished Representative in Congress, Hon. A. Stewart, and consider him as the eloquent, unrivalled advocate of all those great national questions which now agitate our country, and wish him still to retain that post where his services are so invaluable—yet we would request our Conference, when assembled in Convention, to present the name of our fellow-citizen, C. T. Hager, before said Convention, and give him their votes, on the first ballot, as a candidate for Congress.

Resolved, That a County Meeting of the Whigs of Greene County, be held at the Court House in Waynesburg, on Saturday the 8th of August next; and that J. H. Wells, Esq., Simeon Siegfried and Lewis Barker, be a committee to draft an Address to the Whigs of Greene County.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in the Greene County Democrat, the Democrat and Review at Uniontown, and the Somerset Herald.

RICHARD LONG, Pres't.
Wm. HILLER, Secretary.

MR. BRINKERHOFF, OF OHIO;

On Oregon and the Tariff.

The bill for reducing the existing Tariff being under consideration in the House of Representatives, on the 29th ultimo, Mr. Brinkerhoff, a locofoco member from Ohio, made the following speech in opposition to its passage, which we publish for the purpose of showing our readers in what light the present Administration is viewed and how severely its acts are condemned by the more honest portion of the "unterrified Democracy." We copy from the National Intelligencer—

Mr. BRINKERHOFF obtained the floor; and said he had risen at this time for the purpose of having a little plain talk; of telling that committee what Ohio could do, and what she could not do; what she would do, and what she would not do. They had had a great deal of discussion here on the doctrines of protection and free trade, which led to little more practical result than the discourse held by the fallen angels who waited on the shores of hell, while their great chief was absent on his expedition through chaos—

"and reasoned high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate,
Fixed fate, free will; foreknowledge absolute,
And found no end, in wandering mazes lost."

Mr. B. said he was warranted to speak the unanimous sentiments of the entire Ohio delegation, without the exception of a man. Did gentlemen suppose that they were going to support this bill? They would do no such thing. And why? They had some objections against it, which, though strong, would not of themselves be insuperable; but there were others which nothing could remove. They objected to the bill, first, because it made a wide and improper distinction in the duties levied on spirits and upon wine. There ought to have been no such discrimination between these two articles. If there was a good reason for laying a duty on the one, there was a reason equally good for imposing a duty on the other. Both articles were equally unnecessary; nor did he think that the health and morals of the American people would be at all injured should both be permanently excluded. Their next objection to the bill was the discrimination made between the articles of woolens and that of wool. The duty on woolen goods was put down at 20 per cent., the duty on wool at 25 per cent. Both articles were imported, and they should both have been taxed alike. Ohio was largely interested in the growing of wool, and she held that the wool-growers were entitled to the same protection with the manufacturer of woolen cloth. They objected, in the third place, to the distinction made between flaxseed oil and flaxseed. The one being taxed 20 per cent., and the other 10 per cent. They had the same objection to the distinction between raw hides and leather. The hides in the raw state were taxed 5 per cent.; the effect of which would be to destroy the manufacture of leather in this country.

But these objections might all be got over under proper modification. There were other objections to the bill which could not, but which were insuperable. The bill proposed a tax, contingent indeed upon the face of the bill, but certain in its operation and effect on tea and coffee. To this they could not submit, and they would not, the Union to the contrary notwithstanding. They could not consent to harmonize their votes with the cracked and discordant and squeaking notes of the government organ. The tax on tea and coffee was to all intents and purposes a poll tax. It might as well have been laid on every man, woman, and child in the country. It was a poll tax, and the people of Ohio would not pay it. These articles were in use by all the people, and most used by the poor. It was the poor man's refreshment when he came home from his toil, and it was often the poor woman's only luxury. Many families in the West made use of it three times a day. Besides the tax on these articles was a sectional tax. The people of the North and Middle States all made use of them. The laboring population as much if not more than any, while those who performed labor in the South scarce used them at all.

But it was said by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Jones) that the Government could not raise enough revenue to

meet the public service without the tax. No, not while the committee were cutting down all other articles and leaving them free; he presumed they could not. But did gentlemen think that the free delegation of Ohio, for the mere purpose of pleasing this Administration, and for nothing else under heaven, were going to tax the stomachs of the people, and that too to support an exclusive Southern chivalry? They would not do it. Whence came our ministers abroad, and with their nine thousand dollars outfit and their nine thousand salary? Every one of them from the slave States. Whence came a majority of our foreign ministers of the second rate, our Charges des Affairs? From the States. This under an Administration that they had themselves made and helped to sustain by a majority of their number. [A laugh. A voice.—"Whom did Ohio vote for?"] Ohio had had a constant Democratic majority on that floor, and yet this was the manner in which she was used.

"Can such things be,
And overcome us like a Summer cloud
Without our special wonder?"

Ohio had been wholly excluded from that share of influence in this Government to which she was entitled. It was of this that she justly complained. We not care about your money, said Mr. B. All our people are accustomed to work for their living. It is not your money we want; but we claim to have our legitimate share of influence and consideration in this Government. We claim it because it is our right. Our citizens have been studiously excluded from almost all public offices; and have been thus prevented from obtaining that experience in public business which forms the best education of a statesman. Ohio is the third State in this Union; and yet what has she got from this Administration? Has she a foreign minister? Not one. A charge? Not one. A consulship of the first class? Not one. A consulship of the second class? Not one. A child can tell the story who has learned to speak but two words, "not one." I believe she has one bureau, that of Indian Affairs, and this is all under the Government to show that such a State is in existence. Our people do not yet know all these things; but they shall know them, and they shall act upon them. They will do it. Are free and Independent men going to liek the hand that smites them? I tell you that ours is not the soil that gives birth to such men; and so long as I can exert any influence over the action of my people, it never shall be. We will not consent to tax the stomachs of our people to please either this Administration or its organ. If our people cannot have their share of office and of influence, they shall have it at least of the comforts of life.

"Oh, but you will vote this tax as a war tax. Certainly, as a war tax you will vote it, won't you? You will not refuse a tax to support the war?" Yes, we would have voted you a war tax just as large as you chose to ask if we had not seen you such valiant heroes when fighting was to be done with the Mexican heyna, but trembling like an aspen leaf at the first remote muttering of the British lion. If you had stood up for what you yourselves taught us was our right, you might have taxed any thing you pleased. We would have stood by you till the last and given you our last dollar. But you have made a most disgraceful surrender. After declaring that Oregon was ours of right up to 54° 40', you have come down to 49°; yes, below 49°, and have given up to our ancient enemy the use of a great river south of that line. And after all this you can now turn round and ask us for a war tax. Now, we must pay for a war for Southern conquest after you have given away millions upon millions of acres of our own territory to the North. Will you now ask from us to grant you a tax on tea and coffee? And do you think we will give it? No, we will do no such thing. I said at the beginning that I rose here to have some plain talk.

And now I ask you, suppose you strike out tea and coffee from your bill, what then? I have always stood up for a revenue tariff; I stand for it still. I go neither for a tariff for protection nor for a tariff of destruction of revenue, and therefore the next question is, will your bill raise revenue enough for the use of Government without tea and coffee? The Secretary of the Treasury says that he lays this tax on tea and coffee to supply the requisite amount of revenue, and that he expects it to produce three millions of dollars. Strike it out and you have a deficit of three millions to start with. But the gentleman from New York (Mr. HUNGERFORD) very clearly demonstrated in his speech of yesterday that your bill would produce a deficit of much more than three millions.

The average expenditure of this Government has been shown to be nearly twenty-six millions per annum, and you have brought us a bill which, without tea and coffee, will not give you eighteen millions. I am under no pledge to go for a tariff to destroy revenue, and especially when it is foreseen and is so intended that this shall lead to a permanent tax on tea and coffee. I suppose if we refuse to insert the tax in this bill, you will bring in a separate bill for that purpose expressly. Now it is not my duty as a Democrat to vote for such a bill to raise revenue. I hold it neither wise as a statesman nor politic as a partisan, and I here give you fair warning that we make an issue with the Committee of Ways and Means on this point, and if you reckon on our vote to carry your bill, you reckon without your host. I warn you to come to it in time.

We have agreed that we will support the amendment moved by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. HUNGERFORD.) For that we are ready to vote unanimously, because it compromises this much-

disputed question, and will settle it forever. That bill is exempt from the odious minimums which have occasioned so much complaint, and it contains but two or three specific duties.

We cherish no hostility to old Pennsylvania. On the contrary, we love her well, for we look to her as a parent. Virginia, indeed, claims us, but we disown her. Good old Pennsylvania has done more for the State of Ohio than all God's creation besides, and we are not going to prove matricides. We have long looked with pride to her Democratic banner, and it would be suicidal madness to throw her into the embraces of our enemy.

There is a point where neglect will be remembered and where insult will not be forgotten. I believe Pennsylvania will yield much for the sake of compromise, but to go with our eyes open and with full knowledge for the destruction of a tariff which does yield sufficient revenue, to adopt a bill which begins with a deficit of three or four millions, we cannot do it. We can defeat your bill and will defeat your bill. I speak this more in sorrow than in anger. I cherish no hostility to any man on this floor, but gentlemen on all sides may reckon upon this purpose to be fixed as fate. "I speak as to wise men; judge ye what I say." [This speech was heard in profound silence, and produced great sensation.]

High waters—Great Destruction of Property.

It becomes our painful duty to record the occurrence of one of the most devastating Freshets in this place and vicinity, that perhaps has ever been witnessed heretofore—equalling if not surpassing the great flood of 1816. The rain commenced to descend on Monday evening last, and continued with but little intermission until Tuesday morning, when it came down in torrents, swelling Wills' Creek, the Dry Run and other streams to an immense height in a short time. During the whole of Tuesday afternoon the raging streams poured their noisy floods into our streets, dwellings and cellars, bearing on their headlong currents numerous small buildings, located on their banks, hen-coops, pig-sties, bridges, mill-dams, barrels and lumber of every description. The water rushed in upon us, so suddenly as to prevent some of our merchants from clearing their cellars, which speedily filled with water to the injury of a considerable quantity of sugar and liquor. The damage in this way, however, was not serious.

Great apprehension existed her for the Canal and our local Rail Roads, as the great body of water, gathering strength and fullness from the towering hills on either side, swept down the Valley through which they are constructed, like some mighty river, stirred to its lowest depths. We are happy to be advised, however, that the damage to these works have not been so serious as we feared. We have learned on competent authority that the damage to the Mount Savage Rail Road, will all be repaired by Monday night next. The expense will not amount to more than \$1,000. The injury to the works was by no means serious—the Rolling-Mill and Blast Furnaces being all at work as usual.

The injury to the Maryland Mining Co's Road above Wills' Creek, can be repaired in three or four days, but, at Wills' Creek, the embankments were almost entirely destroyed, so much as to require 10 or 12 days for their restoration. The bridge itself remained firm after the embankments had been swept from it. The two or three trains of Cars were prevented from returning on Tuesday, and still remain above the bridge. It is a source of sincere pleasure to us, and it should be of pride and gratification to these Companies that their Roads have been able to withstand the raging flood.

Whilst, however, Cumberland and the immediate vicinity have escaped with a loss of about \$5,000, the crops on the Potomac must have been almost entirely swept away. Corn, Wheat, Rye, Grass, &c., &c. It is out of our power to furnish particulars; and, we therefore conclude this hasty and imperfect sketch, by warning the citizens to beware of sickness, to take every precaution which their ingenuity can suggest,—to keep their gardens, yards, cellars and out-buildings of every description nice and cleanly, so that when hot weather comes upon us, we may be prepared for it.

The Mayor and Council know their duty and will attend to it.—Cumb. Civilian.

Gen. Wool's Command.

Gen. Wool is to command the Cavalry companies to rendezvous at Memphis. They are to proceed to Fulton, Ark., lying on Red River, and from thence, with an army of 4000 mounted men, they march to Chihuahua, (pronounced Chee-war-uar), Mexico, one of the Mexican States bordering Texas on the west, and separated from Texas by the Rio Grande del Norte. Chihuahua is bounded north by California, and lies about 400 miles west of San Antonio, Texas through which town the forces pass.

The troops are destined first to the city of Chihuahua, capitol of Chihuahua State—thence north to California, some 300 miles distant to nearest point; making the entire distance from Memphis to California, the probable ultimate destination of this department of the American forces, some 1500 miles. It is probable, however, that Gen. Wool's and Gen. Wilburn's forces, the latter destined against Santa Fe, will ultimately unite at Monterey or San Francisco, on the Pacific, and take possession of these chief towns of California. Distance to Monterey on the Pacific, about 2000 miles from Memphis, due west.

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.
dec16/45-3m

Cumberland Market.

Flour, per barrel,	\$3 50 a 4 25
Wheat, per bushel,	80 a 0 85
Rye, "	65 a 0 70
Corn, "	63 a 0 70
Oats, "	40 a 0 45
Potatoes, "	00 a 0 50
Apples, "	1 00 a 1 25
" dried "	1 25 a 1 50
Peaches dried "	2 50 a 3 00
Butter, per pound,	12 a 0 15
Beef, "	3 a 0 4
Veal, "	5 a 0 6
Chickens, per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs, "	15 a 0 16
Stone Coal, per bushel,	7 0 8

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	62 37 a 0 00
Wheat	0 60 a 0 65
Rye	50 a 55
Corn	37 a 40
Oats	25 a 30
Barley,	65 a 70
Bacon, hams, per lb	5 a 6
Pork	00 a 00
Lard,	5 a 6
Tallow, rendered	6 a 00
" rough	4 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	6 a 8
" roll,	7 a 9
Cheese Western Reserve	5 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 10
Apples green, per barrel,	2 52 a 3 00
" dried per bushel,	1 10 a 1 20
Peaches,	3 00 a 3 50
Potatoes, Mercer	60 a 60
" Neshranocks	45 a 50
Seeds, Clover	4 50 a 0 00
" Timothy	2 75 a 0 00
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 06
Wool	22 a 33

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh Bank,	par
Philadelphia Bank,	par
Girard Bank,	par
United States Bank,	25
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	1
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	1 1/2
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2 1/2
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	1 1/2
Bank of Middleton,	1 1/2
Carlisle Bank	1 1/2
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	par
Doylstown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmers' & Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	1 1/2
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1 1/2
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	par
Wyoming Bank	1 1/2
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts.,	1
Mer. and Manf's B	par
Issued by solvent Banks	2

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	2
Steuensville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	"
Columbus	"
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Painesville	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	"
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Scioto	2
Lancaster	19
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	"
Farmers Bank Canton	20
Urbana	40

Indiana.

State Bank and branches,	2
State Scrip, \$5's	2

Illinois.

State

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JAMES M. POWER,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

A Battic at Tampico.

An officer of the U. S. ship *St. Mary's*, writes to his friend in Norfolk, under date of the 13th June. The vessel was then lying off Tampico, and he states that on the 8th they discovered the enemy erecting another fort on the north side of the river. The vessel immediately stood in, and when approaching the fort, was fired upon by three gun-boats. A few shot were exchanged, and then the vessel hauled off but returned again in the afternoon and fired 70 shells and 29 round solid shot. The enemy returned the fire with an 18 pounder, but without effect. A sand bar, however, prevented the vessel from entering the river at this time, but in the night a second effort was made, and then her guns were brought to bear upon the boats and the fort by which they were protected. Several Paixhan shells were thrown into the fort, which silenced it, their boats however, kept up their fire for some time without effect. The writer says: "The bar intervening between us and the fort and the gun boats, rendered it impossible for us to choose our distance; we were therefore reluctantly compelled to engage them at long shot. Discovering that we did not do the execution which we desired, the Captain thought that this child's play caused a useless waste of powder and ball, and therefore gave orders at 8 A. M. to cease firing; when we weighed the stream and kedge and stood out to our old anchorage." He adds: "Could we have succeeded in entering the river, I believe that even with our small force, we would have captured the gun boats and silenced the fort by turning their guns upon it."

Reported Homicide.

A report reached us a few days since of the death of a wagoner on the National road, by the hands of a negro, on the 5th instant. We give the particulars as they were detailed to us, without, however, vouching for their accuracy.

On the day mentioned a negro passed a public house, situate some 12 or 14 miles west of Smythfield, and was followed by the tavern-keeper, overtaken and brought back, upon presumption that he was a runaway. The tavern-keeper then went to a field to bring in a horse, and while he was gone the negro, supposing he was to be taken to some place of confinement, took to his heels and made for the woods, followed by a wagoner, who happened to be staying at the house. After a chase of some 400 or 500 yards, the negro was overtaken, whereupon he drew a knife and gave battle to his pursuer. A scuffle ensued, in which the wagoner received three wounds with the knife; one in the hand, another in the arm, and a third in the breast, the last of which proved fatal. He died on the spot where the encounter took place. Our informant did not know the names of either the tavern-keeper or the wagoner, nor had he understood that the negro had been arrested, but supposed he had been suffered to escape.

McKay's Bill Passed.

On the 3d inst., McKay's free trade bill passed the United States House of Representatives by a vote of 114 to 95. The locus of Pennsylvania, with only one exception, voted against its passage, but those of Maine and New York were whipped into the traces and cast their votes in its favor. Brinkerhoff, after all his blustering, and some other of the Ohio delegation, also voted for it. Our opinion is, that the bill will pass the Senate by a small majority.

Mississippi Volunteers.

Hon. Jefferson Davis, son-in-law to Gen. Taylor, and member of Congress from Mississippi, has been elected Colonel of a Regiment of volunteers, who have been mustered into service at Vicksburg.

The Weather.

Summer is at last upon us. During the past week we had the warmest kind of weather, and large quantities of hay were got up in excellent order. On Friday afternoon the thermometer stood at 94 in the shade.

It was rumored last week that Mr. Buchanan had resigned his post in the Cabinet, and received the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court. The rumor has since been contradicted, but it is said he will resign at the close of the present session of Congress.

Fayette County Whig Ticket.

Assembly.—William Colvin, J. Westey Philips.

Commissioner.—Henry D. Overholt.

Poor House Director.—John L. Means.

Auditor.—William Elliott.

The Tariff Bill in the Senate.

Quite unexpectedly, in the present stage of the business, the New Tariff Bill became yesterday, on its first appearance in the Senate, the subject of a very animated debate. The question which gave rise to the debate was a motion to dispense with the reference of the bill to the Standing Committee of the Senate upon Ways and Means, and to make it the Order of the Day, without that hitherto invariable previous examination, for Monday next. This motion prevailed by a majority of two votes.

The number of Members voting was forty-six, ten Members being absent, or having paired off with actual absentees. Of the ten not present, or not voting, six are believed to be favorable to the protective principle, and four to be opposed to it. All the Senators being present, therefore, if this impression be correct, the Senate will be equally divided upon the principle of the bill.

Though the whole debate was interesting enough, the incident of the Speech by Mr. NILES, who has shown new vigor since his recovery from his late illness, produced perhaps more sensation than any other. He spoke, we understand, in favor of the reference to the Standing Committee. That course, he said, was due to the importance of the subject, to the Senate and to the country. The bill, he said, must undergo a strict examination; and, if not materially amended, both in its principle and its items, it could not have his vote. He stood ready to vote against it, should proper amendment be refused, and would take his own course, independently of party drill. The great interest of the country involved in this bill had been a foot-ball too long. He was for the change of no principle of existing laws on the subject. He wanted, he said, no new experiments—no tariff bill of theories.—Nat. Intel.

THE WAR.

A Letter From Matamoras.

With regard to the war and its results thus far we give the following sad picture from one of the correspondents of the N. O. Picayune:

"The hospitals containing the wounded Mexicans, whom Arista left without the least means of support, present scenes of distress that can scarcely be described. Capt. McCannet politely conducted me through several large buildings that are filled with these wretched creatures, now left to the charity of our army. The first man I saw was a half-breed Mexican, about 40 years old, with a pleasing, good humored countenance, walking about, with both arms shot off, half way between the shoulder and elbow. His cheerful countenance and civil deportment won upon our feelings, and we—two or three young officers were along—contributed sufficient to ensure the poor fellow comforts for a week. No sooner did the wretches around perceive these marks of compassion than most of them held out their hands for alms—some pointing at their stumps of arms and legs, and others, who did not seem to suffer much, were making wry faces, expressive of more pain than they could possibly endure—the rasicals laughed as soon as our backs were turned. We visited between one and two hundred of the wounded, and found them in every possible condition. Two of the number were drawing their last breath, being unconscious of pain and reduced to mere skeletons. Others, say twenty of those we saw, were past all hope, mortification in its worst and most disgusting forms, having taken place. These fellows were lying there, perfectly conscious of their fate, waiting without a murmur the hour of their dissolution. One man, who had lost a leg and was evidently suffering severely, was attended by a little girl about four years old. When we approached them the little creature was lying upon an old cloak, with her head resting upon a plump and pretty little hand as ever graced an angel. She was sleeping; her sweet, dimpled countenance, so innocent and lovely, contrasting strangely with that of the fierce looking, dying father. Another man, whose leg was also gone, was attended by his daughter, a lovely Mexican girl of sixteen. I passed him several times, and always saw the beautiful creature by his side; like a true woman, doing all in her power to assuage his pain, and with a cross in her hand (which she would present now and then to his lips) appeared to be directing his thoughts to another world. Most of the badly wounded had the cross and a picture of the virgin by their side, and many were attended by their wives and daughters."

The Hon. Abbott Lawrence.

This gentleman, with his characteristic liberality and patriotism, has authorized the printing, at Washington, of twenty thousand copies of Mr. Stewart's speech "in defence of the protective policy" for distribution, directing the printer to draw on him for all expenses. The diffusion of such documents, at this time, in the South and West cannot fail to produce salutary effects. The author of this speech may well be proud of such a compliment from such a source.

The Hon. Abbott Lawrence.

Henry Horn was, on Wednesday last again rejected as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia by the Senate.

Col. James Page has since been nominated by the President to the Senate for the Collectorship, and it is supposed that he will be confirmed.

Late from Europe.

The steamship *BRITANNIA* arrived at Boston on Saturday morning. She left Liverpool on the 19th ultimo.

The Corn-Law Bill has passed safely through the Committee of the Whole in the House of Lords. The majority was thirty-three, removing all doubt of its final passage.

Wheat declined in the Liverpool Corn Market, between the 15th of May and the 16th of June, from 57s. to 52s. 10d. per quarter. Flour and Indian corn were also lower.

A decline of the eighth of a penny had occurred in cotton, though the demand continued steady.

All the growing crops in England and Ireland looked well, and bid fair to be large and favorable.

Mr. SAUNDERS, our new Minister to Spain, had arrived safely at Paris, on his way to Madrid.

The British Government have sent a diplomatic agent to the River Plate, to effect a settlement of the differences between Rosas and Montevideo.

Pope GREGORY XVI. died at the Vatican in Rome; on the 1st June, after a short illness. He was in the 81st year of his age, and is represented to have been a good man. Cardinal FAIXONI, Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda, aged 70, is expected to be his successor.

The German papers announce that the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia are to meet at Vienna in September next.

In Portugal the Insurrectionary Junts have almost all laid down their arms, expressing their satisfaction with the general measures of the new administration.

LECOMTE, who attempted to assassinate the King of the French, has been tried and executed.

The war between the United States and Mexico engrosses much attention in England. In complimenting the despatches of Gen. TAYLOR, the London Times of the 15th June says:

"He writes like a man of sense, skill and courage; and we have not the slightest wish to detract from the honors he has gallantly earned under the flag of his country. Whatever opinion we may entertain of the causes of this war, and the political motives in which it originated, the behavior of the American General and his troops deserves to be judged of by a much higher standard than the policy of the Government which it is their duty to serve. The conduct of the Mexican army, on the contrary, demonstrates the utter inability of that Government to protect any portion of its dominions from invasion, and it degrades the descendants of the Spanish Americans still lower in the rank of nations."

Republic of the RioGrande.

There is a rumor of a design to form a distinct Republic out of the Mexican States or Provinces on the Rio Grande, and that a proposition has been made at Washington, on behalf of a number of the leading citizens of the States of Taumalipas, Chihuahua, and Zacatecas, for a cessation of hostilities on the part of the United States, for that purpose.

We have a rumor from Washington, that Mr. McDuffie, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Senate, is about to report a measure from that committee, for the termination of the war with Mexico, by a speedy adjustment. The Senate, it is said, is to take the initiatory measures that will lead to peace.

GEN. GAINES.—A Washington letter states that the President has "ordered" Gen. Gaines to be tried by Court Martial on charges growing out of his recent movement at the South in calling into service volunteers to prosecute the war against Mexico, and that he is now under arrest awaiting the organization and convening of the Court."

GRAND MILITARY Encampment on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th days of September 1846, at Somerset, Pa.

The undersigned Committees of Invitation and arrangement appointed by the Somerset Guards and the citizens of Somerset, on the 4th day of July inst., take great pleasure in announcing to the several Regiments, Battalions and companies of organized Volunteers of Somerset, Fayette, Greene, Westmoreland, Indiana, Cambria, Blair and Bedford counties, Penna., and of Allegheny county, Md., that a military encampment is contemplated at Somerset, to commence on Tuesday the 22d day of September next, and to continue four days. Special invitations will in a few days be directed to the commanding officers of all the companies in the above named counties, whose names can be ascertained.

We need scarcely say, that whether as citizens or soldiers, we will be prepared to greet all with a cordial reception and to render their visit pleasant and agreeable.

SAM'L W. PEARSON, JOHN C. KURTZ, G. CHORPENNING, JR. JOHN NEFF, A. J. OGLE, WM. P. ANKENY, THOS. E. OGDEN.

Committee of Invitation.

Isaac Ankeny, C. F. Mitchell, J. R. Edie, Jas. H. Benford, John McCreery, Joseph Cummins, S. Gebhart, Wm. B. Coffroth, S. Gaither, Philip Hubbard, Wm. Tredwell, R. L. Stewart, Wm. H. Picking, B. F. Beatty, Daniel Flick.

Committee of Arrangement.

Editors of newspapers in the counties above mentioned are requested to copy.

DIED.

On Friday last near Stoytown, after a lingering illness ADAM WILT, in the 55th year of his age.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. CHORPENNING and John McCarty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery; also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 5th Monday of August next, (31st day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby giving, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1846.

JACOB PHILIPPI, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Venditioni Exposita*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale at the house of Joseph Fleming, in Jenner tp., on Saturday the 5th day of August next, at 1 o'clock P. M. the following Real Estate, viz:—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Frederick Althouse, in and to a certain

PLANTATION situate in Jenner township, Somerset county, containing two hundred and forty acres, more or less, about one hundred and eighty acres clear, about twenty acres in meadow, adjoining lands of Christian Lady, Samuel Griffith, Jonas Ankeny and Henry Landis; on which are erected a large two story log dwelling house, a one and a half story spring house, and a large log barn, and a large apple orchard on the premises, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said Frederick Althouse, at the suit of Gillian Friedline for the of Peter Friedline.

JACOB PHILIPPI, Sh'ff. Sheriff's Office, Somerset, July 14, 1846.

JURY LIST. For August Term 1846, (COMMENCING ON THE 31st DAY.) GRAND JURORS.

Somerset br.	John O. Kimmel
	John Benford of J.
	John Witt
Somerset tp.	Daniel Stahl
	Sam'l will
	John Gardiner
	Jacob Young of G.
	Jacob Weller
Jenner	John Donean
	Samuel Griffith
	Wm. Hoover
Addison	James Campbell
Shade	Henry Ling
Elklick	P. Miller of Jona.
	Benj. Wilhelm
	Thomas Potter
Berlin	Charles Heffley
Turkeyfoot	Jacob Gearhart
Brothers valley	Philip Unberger
	Solomon Barkley
	W. Johnston
Milford	Charles Cramer
Conemaugh	Michael Stuft
Allegheny	Samuel Boyer
	TRAVERSE JURORS.
Southampton,	Samuel Close
	Daniel Fichtner
Summit,	Peter Heckart
	Abm. H. Miller
Somerset br.	Jacob Kountz
	Benj. Woolley
	Martin Halterbaum
	Jacob Myers
Somerset tp.	John Hugus
	Henry Baker
	John Marteen Sr.
	Jeremiah Snyder
	Philip Mowry
	David Smith
	Jacob Snyder
Shade	John Foust
Stonycreek	James Cook
	John A. Miller
	Jacob Fike
	Daniel P. Walker
	Marion Moyer
Conemaugh	Jacob Brandt
Paint	Henry Heckman
	Peter Berkepile
	Joseph Berkepile
Brothers valley	Joseph Lehman
	Jacob Cover
	Jno. Atchison Jr.
	Jacob Miller
	Jesse Long
	Jacob Good
Stoytown	C. Beam
	Jos. Johnson
Addison	Wm. Campbell
	Daniel Turney
	John Hartzell
Queamahoning	Daniel Zimmerman
	Benj. Bowman
	Henry Peterson
Milford	John Critchfield
	Peter Putnam
	Geo. Scott
	Ludwig Sanner
	Jacob Schrack
Elklick	Robert Patton
Jenner	Geo. Snyder
	Michael King
Turkeyfoot	Jno. Bowsly

Notice.

Estate of Elizabeth Husband, dec'd.

THE undersigned having obtained from the Register of Wills, Letters of administration with the Will annexed on the estate of Elizabeth Husband, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment on or before the 20th day of August next, and those having claims, to present them to the undersigned at his office in Somerset, on or before said day.

SIMON GEBHART, Adm'r &c.

July 14, '46-61.

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somerset County, Greeting:

WE command you, that you attach William Armstrong, late of your County, by all and singular his Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Somerset, in and for said county, on the last Monday of August next, there to answer George Pile, of a plea of debt, not exceeding \$150. And we further command you, the said Sheriff, that you summon all persons in whose hands or possession the said Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, or any of them may be attached, so that they, and every of them, be and appear before the said Court, at the day and place aforesaid, to answer what shall be objected against them, and abide the judgment of the Court therein: And have you then and there this writ. Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President Judge of our said Court, at Somerset, this 11th day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

A. J. OGLE, Prothonotary.

July 13, '46-61.

Caution.

MY wife Mary having left my bed and board without any reason or provocation I hereby caution all persons against trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

HERMAN UMBERGER.

Jenner tp. July 7, 1846.

LIST OF RETAILERS, OF MERCHANDIZE, In the County of Somerset.

AS returned to the Court of Quarter Session in January, 1846, by the constables of the several districts, designating those who have taken out license, and those who have not.

Names.	
Daniel Flick	no license
John L. Snyder	do
Parker & Ankeny	do
Michael A. Sanner	do
J. J. & H. F. Schell	do
Joseph Cummins	do
Chorpenning & Benford	do
Samuel Kurtz	do
William McCreery	license
Miller Fredwell	no license
Michael Sipe	do
Hay & Barr	do
Samuel A. Michael	license
Fredline & Flick	do
Culbertson Rankins	no license
Elias Stahl	do
Knable & Vought	do
Aughtingbough & Brubaker	do
Walter & Knable	do
Samuel Harard	license
Alfred Newton	no license
Moses A. Ross	do
John D. Roddy	do
Joseph Hendrickson	do
Samuel Elder	do
Moses Jennings	do
Aaron Wiatt	do
J. C. Darrall	do
Fry & Endsley	license
Elijah Wagner	no license
Livengood & Heffly	license
Miller & Dively	no license
Joseph J. Miller	do
Samuel H. Haller	do
P. & W. Myers	do
John M. Clary	do
Miller & Dively	do
Geo. A. Cook	do
Samuel S. Platt	license
George Johnston	no license
Keizer & Pourbaugh	do
A. Heffley & Co.	license
Charles Krissinger	no license
Samuel Philson	license
Jacob Berkey	do
Samuel J. Row	do
Samuel Kimmel	no license
Geo. A. Clarke	do
George O. Carson & Co.	do
Henry Little	do
Isaac R. Shaffer	do
Jacob Custer	do
Edmund Kiernan	do
George Parker	do
Huber Lintin & Meyers	license
David T. Storm	no license
George R. Benham	license

All persons who have not taken out their license will do so immediately, as the Act of Assembly requires the Treasurer to bring suit against all delinquents, within the month of June. Those persons who have been returned, on the above list and have declined business previous to the 1st May ult., will call upon the subscriber without delay, and make due proof of the same.

MILLER TREDWELL, Treasurer.

Sheriffality.

To the electors of Somerset County: FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the very liberal support received on a former occasion, I again offer myself as a candidate for

SHERIFF.

and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office correctly.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

Jenner tp. July 14, 1846.

Sheriffality.

To the voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the vote I received on a previous occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

June 16, '46. JACOB C. SPEICHER

SHERIFFALTY.

TO THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

AT the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for SHERIFF, at the ensuing election. Should I be elected, I pledge my utmost abilities for the faithful discharge of all the duties of the office.

JOHN O. KIMMEL.

may 19, 1846.

Sheriffality.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

SHERIFF.

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JACOB CUSTER.

Rockingham Furnace, June 23, 1846.

Sheriffality.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JAMES PARSON.

Somerset tp. May 19, 1846.

Sheriffality.

To the voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

SOLOMON KNEE,

may 26 1846,

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of a number of friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

COMMISSIONER,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality.

WM. F. DIVELEY,

Berlin, June 23, 1846.

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

I OFFER myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of

COMMISSIONER,

Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages I pledge myself to the performance of the duties of the office, with impartiality and fidelity.

JACOB LAMBERT (of J.)

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

This paper is published every Tuesday, at \$2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, \$2.50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months.—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrears are paid off.

Advertisements will be inserted at \$1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

Advertisements inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at \$2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.



From the Albany Cultivator, Turning Stock to Grass.

Unless compelled by scarcity of winter food, we should not generally turn stock to pasture till the grass has started so as to afford what farmers call "a good bite." If animals only get a little grass, and that of a watery and innutritious nature, as the first growth generally is, it takes away the appetite for other food, without giving much nourishment in its place. Besides, grass-lands, while in a soft or unsettled state, are injured by being trodden or poached by stock. This is, perhaps, the greatest objection to turning out early, or before the soil gets firm; though sheep from their comparative lightness, do much less injury than heavy stock.

Clover and timothy are generally much injured by early feeding. Red-top and blue grass are more hardy, and from their habits tends to unite the soil and make a firm sod. On this account, soils set in these grasses may be pastured, if dry, at almost any season, without much injury.

To check the too laxative tendency which young grass sometimes has, it is best to give stock a foddering of hay at night, for a while after they are turned out; and in case of storms, they should have the benefit of shelter.

Sheep may be pastured on rye for a short time, if it is pretty forward, without injury to the crop, and with very great advantage to the sheep, especially to nursing ewes. In the case of a scarcity of other feed they may be turned on dry meadows. If not too heavily stocked, we do not think the yield of hay is much lessened by meadows being fed by sheep till the 15th or 20th of May. The crop is made later, but is usually finer and thicker. Mr. Y. Tilden, of Lebanon, N. Y., an extensive wool grower, is in the practice of pasturing his meadows with sheep both spring and fall; yet he finds his crops of hay rather increase than diminish. He certainly gets a good product. In 1843, he took from 130 acres, 285 of well cured hay, and not more than ten acres, as he states, was mowed at all excepting from the sheep as they grazed over it. We have known several similar instances.

It is best not to turn working oxen to grass till they have done their "spring work." They will perform labor much better when fed on good, bright, soft hay, with two or three quarts of meal from Indian corn, barley, or oats and peas, with a few potatoes, carrots, and other succulent vegetables, than when fed on young grass. It takes some time for the animal system to accommodate itself to the change from dry to green food, or from hay to grass, and the first growth of grass, besides being deficient in nutriment, is likely to weaken animals by its cathartic action.

DEAD ANIMALS.

At all seasons of the year, dead animals are seen to be hung up on the trees; and, especially is this the case in the spring. On every farm where sheep are kept, dead lambs are suspended in the beautiful blooming and fruit bearing orchards—how shocking!—to annoy the sight and smell, and waste the farmer's means. Dogs and cats, too, are frequently hoisted into view in the same annoying and disgusting manner. If horses, cattle, sheep, or hogs die, they are drawn out of sight, but not out of smell, and are still sources of disgust. Why is all this? If the farmer be so unfortunate or so negligent as the loss of an animal, should he be so wasteful as to permit the carcass to decay uselessly in the open air, to the great annoyance of his family and every passer by? Does he not know that animal matter is the best and richest of manure?—Animal matter contains every element that is necessary to grow every plant known. In it are phosphate and carbonate of lime, ammonia, carbon, in short, in the best form, all the essentials of vegetable growth. Its nutritive power is great, and if added to the compost heap, hastens fermentation, and adds greatly to its richness. Whenever a cat, dog, fowl, sheep, pig, horse, or cow dies, let the carcass be cut up and the bones broken, and the whole added to the manure heap. The carcass of a single horse will turn a load of useless muck or peat into manure, richer than any ordinary barn-yard dung. Why then suffer it to decay uselessly and annoyingly? It is true it is not lost, for the gases that taint the air are appropriated by plants; but the farmer who owned the animal, gets but a small portion of what should be all his own. Why, then, will he waste the dead energies of the horse, when he has lost the living ones? If our readers will heed what we say, they will not suffer dead animals to annoy the eye and disgust the nose here-

after. Bury them in a manure heap, add some lime to quicken decay, and charcoal dust or plaster to absorb the gases, and much will be gained to the good appearance of the farm, the quality of the manure, and the quantity of the crops grown; and much to the purse of the farmer. If your neighbor is so imprudent as to waste a dead animal, beg it of him, that it may not be detrimental to health and useless to vegetation. Laws should be passed to compel the saving and use of this most powerful of fertilizers, when common sense and decency fail to do it.

Whenever it is desirable to hasten decay, and rapidly turn animal matter into manure, sulphuric acid may be used.—This would be too expensive,—although the acid is cheap—for farm purposes, but may be employed for the garden, where expense is not so important. It is frequently desirable to have a rich manure in a garden, and it is not at hand.—Animal matter put into sulphuric acid will in a few hours finish it. Every house will supply much refuse and animal matter: To this, rats, moles, feathers, hair, bones, horns, &c., may be added. If the garbage of a slaughter house can be got, it should be. All these will soon be reduced to an available state, be inoffensive, and will add fertility to the soil where used. The requisite quantity of acid may be ascertained by experiment—about ten to fifteen lbs. are usually allowed for 100 lbs. of animal matter.—Am. Agriculturist.

Deep Cultivation.

A correspondent of the London Gardener's Chronicle, speaking of the importance of deep cultivation, and in connection, a deep diffusion of manure, says: "I have found the roots of the Swedish turnip five feet below the surface on which its bulb was growing, and all around it to a distance of three or four feet, the fibres of the root to a lesser depth, had completely penetrated the soil."

Curing Hay.

In this county most farmers are at this time engaged in securing their hay crops, and we would therefore beg leave to suggest to them the policy of salting their hay when putting it up in the mow or upon stack. Four quarts of salt to a ton will not only preserve it better, but will cause horses and cows to eat it more greedily. A few ounces of saltpetre may be added with advantage.

Salting Stock.

Do not neglect to give plenty of salt to your live stock regularly, and more especially such as is running in pasture.—Horses and cattle should have salt given them every other day; and sheep twice a week. Hogs, too, are the better of salt—and a little brimstone or flower of sulphur given to them occasionally, keeps off disease and renders them thrifty.

How to keep Cider Sweet.

Here is a receipt (says the Lancaster Tribune,) that is worth the price of your paper for a year.

Take a pint of pulverized charcoal and put it into a bag, then put it into a barrel of new cider, and the cider will never ferment will never contain any intoxicating quality, and become more and more palatable the longer it is kept.

Lime for Wheat.

Dr. Jackson, geologist of the State of Maine, says that by chemical examination of several remarkable soils, he has ascertained that a very minute quantity of carbonate of lime is amply sufficient to render them capable of bearing heavy crops of good wheat. He adds: I am also satisfied that a soil is incapable of producing wheat of good quality if it does not contain carbonate of lime; for this substance is an essential ingredient of this grain.

Potatoes Rot.

We have seen it stated that mowing off the tops would be a sure means of preventing the rot in potatoes. Would it not be well enough for our farmers to try the experiment on a portion of this year's crop?

BUTTER.

A teaspoon full of soda, added to 6 or 8 gallons of cream, will cause the latter to be formed into butter with but little churning. Try it.

A CURE.

The bark of a willow tree burnt to ashes, mixed with strong vinegar, and applied to the parts, it is said will remove all warts, corns, and other excrescences on any part of the body.

Heaves in Horses.

Take one and a half pound of good ginger for a horse. Give two table spoons full a day—one in the morning and the other in the evening, mixt with wheat bran. This is said to be an infallible remedy.

Lime for Horses.

A little lime given to a windbroken horse, in his drink, has been found to afford great relief.

Notice.

Estate of Jacob Swenk, deceased.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Jacob Swenk (of Jacob) late of Somerset township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to meet them at the house of Jacob Snyder, Esq., in said township, on Friday the 21st day of August next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

SAMUEL HUNSACKER,
of Somerset tp.
SAMUEL SWENK,
of Quemahoning tp.

June 21, '46-61.

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber, having been absent from home during the last fall and winter, and it having been reported through the country that he was not going to return, wishes to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has arrived, and intends to carry on the

Manufacturing

business in all its various branches as usual. Sattinet, Kentucky-Jeans, Tweeds, Blankets, Carpet, Flannel, Cloth, &c., will be done in the best manner, and as low as at any other place in the country.

Country carding and fulling will be strictly attended to. And for the convenience of

CUSTOMERS

who live at a distance, wool will be received and returned once a week during the carding season at the following places.

Edmund Kiernan's store, cross roads, John Heiple's, Henry Sheffer's, Joseph Zimmerman's, and George Master's, Esqrs., Davidsville.

Country produce will be taken for carding, fulling and manufacturing. OWEN MORGAN, Jenner tp. Ap 28 '46.

New and Cheap monthly publication:—Only one dollar a year.

To commence in October next, and be issued regularly thereafter on or about the fifteenth of every month

GODEY'S

Republication of the two most popular works in Europe.

BLACKWOOD'S Lady's Magazine, and Gazette of the Fashionable World. Also: the London World of Fashion, and continental Feuilletons.—The price of which two Works in England is \$12 a year. As republished by the subscriber they will cost only \$1 a year.

BLACKWOOD'S LADY'S Magazine and Gazette of the Fashionable World.—for Town and Country, Devoted to Belles-Lettres, Music, Fine Arts, Fashions, &c.

The well-known celebrity in Europe and this country, of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, has induced the subscriber to commence the re-publication of this fashionable London Monthly.

It is a matter of surprise that the Republication of this Work was not commenced some years since. On looking over some late numbers, we find them filled with Stories and Poetry, and Narratives, the most of which fall but little behind those published in the Edinburgh Work, and many surpass even the emanations from the Giant intellects of the contributors to the great Northern Magazine. The best writers of the day contribute to its pages.

It has now been published seventeen years in London, and has a circulation exceeding 70,000 copies through England, Scotland, Ireland, and the continent of Europe. It is translated into several of the continental languages—it being the only instance of an English Magazine receiving that compliment.

The publication will commence in October next, and will be continued monthly. The publication price of the above work, in London, is 6 Dollars.

THE LONDON WORLD

of Fashion, and Continental Feuilleton. A monthly Publication of the Courts of London and Paris.—Dedicated to High Life, Fashionables, Fashions, Polite Literature, Fine Arts, the Operas, Theatres, &c. Edited by several Literary and Fashionable Characters.

In the above two works will be found, all the Gossip of London, Paris, and the principal Cities of the Continent of Europe. Royal Gossip—Description of the Queen's Drawing Room Parties, with accurate accounts of the dresses of the Ladies of Rank—Noblemen's Fêtes—Description of every New Opera, with criticisms on the same—Performers, &c. Tales by the best English Authors, Poetry, New Music. Her Majesty's visit to Different Noblemen—Description of New Paintings, and the Artists—Varieties, &c. The publication price of the above work, in London, is 6 dollars.

Terms of Godey's New Monthly Magazine, \$1 a year, in advance.

All orders must be addressed, post paid, to L. A. GODEY, 101 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Blank Execution's. FOR SALE at this Office.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries, which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21 '46. SAMUEL J. ROW.

THIS WAY

FOR NEW CHAIRS!

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he continues to carry on the

CHAIR-MAKING

business, in all its various branches, at his shop in Somerset, nearly opposite Mr. Kurtz's Drug Store, where he will constant keep on hand or make to order Fancy and Common Chairs, B. & C. Rocking Chairs, Fancy and Common

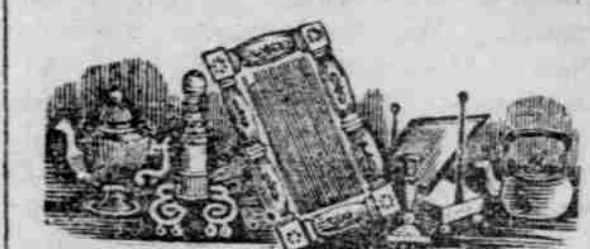
SETTEES,

&c., &c., all of which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.

Persons in the South of the county who wish to purchase chairs, are requested to call with Mr. Elijah Wagner in Salisbury, with whom the subscriber has left an excellent lot to sell.

GEORGE L. GORDON, March 31 1846 3m.

NEW STORE AND



NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Pickering's.)

His stock embraces all kinds of Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains. M. TREDWELL, Somerset, April 7, '46-1y.

STONE CUTTING



BUSINESS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand. Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices. BENJAMIN WOOLLEY, Somerset, Pa., March 5, 1846 1y.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County of September Term, 1845, No. 129.

IN the matter of the application of "the Evangelical Lutheran Church" of Somerset, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, for a charter of Incorporation.

AND now to wit: 23d April, 1846. The petition of the members of the aforesaid Church, was presented to the court praying for a Charter of Incorporation; and the Court having perused and examined the petition, and the articles and conditions therein set forth and contained appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, order the instrument to be filed and publication to be made in one newspaper printed in Somerset county, for three weeks, that the application has been made.

By the court.

A. J. OGLE, Proth'y.

June 30, 1846.

NO. 1.

Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES, STOVE PIPE, and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD, Feb. 17-3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number of Stoves, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

VALUABLE Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known TAVERN STAND AND FARM,

late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq., on the National Road, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa. and one mile west of the village of Somerset in Somerset county, to together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE, partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerset, abounding in wood and Stone coal; having a Saw Mill and Grist Mill adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a Tavern Stand. The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of Droves.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT, Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt. July 22 '45-1y.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES, PARTICULARLY TO DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment. No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D. J. S. KUHN, M. D. February 25, 1845.

BLANK PROMISORY NOTES,

For sale at this Office.

DR. S. POSELTTHWAITE.

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogles, Esq., as a law office. June 9, 1846.

WOOL! WOOL!!

GOOD clean wool will be taken in payment of debts due this office, if delivered soon.

DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

For the cure of Hepatitis or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes alternating with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning; and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low, and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few or them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. McLane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment. Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

OBSERVE—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature. Prepared for the proprietor by

JONATHAN KIDD & Co, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa. They are also sold by the following agents, John L. Snyder, Somerset, Hay & Morrison, Leavansville, Knable and Vought, Centerville, M. A. Ross, Petersburg, A. Wyatt, Smithfield, G. Cook, Wellersburgh, Samuel Kurtz, Somerset, Samuel Harnet, Addison, Livengood & Welfley, Salisbury, Charles Kissinger, Berlin, Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads, Edward Bevin, Stoytown, P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. McLane's Liver Pills." [Jan 13 '46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. McLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. McLane's American Worm Specific expell'd five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Leavelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wata Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va.

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. McLane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON, Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburg

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr. McLane's American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr. McLane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN, Millin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr. G. S. Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my practice Dr. McLane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by

JONATHAN KIDD & Co, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa.

Also for sale by the following agents JOHN L. SNYDER, Somerset, Hay and Morrison, Leavansville, Knable and Vought, Centerville, M. A. Ross, Petersburg, A. Wyatt, Smithfield, G. Cook, Wellersburgh, Samuel Kurtz, Somerset, Samuel Harnet, Addison, Livengood & Welfley, Salisbury, Charles Kissinger, Berlin, Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads, Edward Bevin, Stoytown, P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. McLane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.